Extraordinarily Great Values in Our Cloak and Suit Department.

Adjectives in advertising may or may not mean much. 'It depends more upon from what source they emanate rather than what strength they possess. A headline, as the above, means a great deal when used by us; implies exactly what it is meant to—and insures precisely what it tells of. The month of March was inclined to be of a leonine nature, thus affecting sales in the manufacturing and wholesale districts severely. New York suit and waist manufacturers found themselves with enormous stocks on hand. A number of the most prominent accepted our offer for their most choice garments at

Fully One-Third Less Than Usual Prices.

We shall place these goods on sale at the same ratio as we bought them, thus insuring purchasers extraordinarily great values on new and most desirable ready-made garments. This chance to buy more cheaply than ever must surely be appreciated.

Silk Waists.

We offer at \$4.45 a splendid Black Taffeta trimmed with inlaid satin on the bias.

ed and tucked effects. Fully worth \$9.75.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Eton or Box Jacket, Taffeta Silk-lined; skirts handsomely trimmed with buttons and Percaline-lined. Owing to our fortunate purchase they \$12.85

Eton Fly-front or Box Jacket Suits - Materials are the most correct — Homespuns, throughout with best Taffeta Silk; skirts lined Black with best Percaline. The finish and style of both lackets and Skirts are this season's most popular effects. This is undoubt-

edly the best value of the \$16.85

Suits that would sell regularly for \$30, \$32 and \$35 \$22.00 go in this sale for.....

It isn't necessary to go into detail regarding this line, for the values are surprisingly great. The linings, finish and style of each garment are perfect.

Golf Capes.

Remember that the Golf Cape, just as the Silk Waist, lined throughout, and handsomely bicycle, has come to stay. It is considered as an absolute necessity for traveling, mountain, Our line of Taffeta Silk Waists at \$5.75 or seashore. We have just received twentyshows some exceedingly attractive values both seven new ones, which, in conjunction with our in plain and fancy striped Taffetas. Hemstitch- present stock, we shall offer at much less than prevailing prices for equal quality and beauty.

Women's Jaunty Jackets.

We place on sale our entire stock of Spring Jackets, in conjunction with the specially purhased lines. They should not last long at the following abbreviated prices:

All \$10.50 Jackets go at \$6.85. All \$12.75 Jackets go at \$7.85.

At the latter price there are two Tans, size 38; one Tan, size 36; one Tan, size 34; also Cheviots, Coverts, &c. Jackets are lined one 34, two 36, two 38 in Gray, and one 36 in

All \$16.50 Jackets go at \$10.85.

In Tans there are two in size 34, three in size 36, and three in size 38. In Black there are two in size 34 and in each of the following sizes: 36, 38, 40 and 42.

\$17.50 Jackets go at \$11.75. One 34 in Tan; also two 36 and two 38.

\$18.50 Jackets go at \$12.45.

One 36 and two 38, in Tan.

\$19.75 Jackets go at \$13.75. Of Tan Cloth, two 36; in Black, one 36

Parker, Bridget &

Head-to-Foot Outfitters, Pa. Ave. and 9th St.

The Great Providers.

An Aggregation of Unexampled Furniture Reductions.

This stretch of summery weather seems to have taken a firm grip. It has had its effect on the housekeepers. Caused them to renovate their homes for summer conditions. We have come right to the front as usual with a sale to fit the occasion. Every item dovetails with your wants. There are prices here that will infuse enthusiasm into every prospective buyer. This occasion marks the character of our ambition—to show you the goods you want at times when your needs are most pressing—and at prices lower than others name for worthful furniture. The public has confidence in our store news—it's interesting reading—and the more carefully it is studied the more convinced you are of our supremacy as leaders. Don't allow this store to be confounded with others. It's a different store—different in its methods—in its advertising—and in its dealings. We beat the paths that others follow. No new credit ideas here. Just make your own terms. They'll suit us.



A greater assument at lower prices— this COICH collection of ours. Really re-markable some of the prices we quote. Here's exidence. A bandsome full tufted and fringed Couch - uplot stered in the tapestry \$6.50 \$4.45 worth. Cosh or Credit.

A root, reliable GASOLINE STOVE is indispensable to many bousekeepers. If you want that kind you're sure to find it here. The tery \$2.48

The more you rend our specials the more convinced you are that we sell at lower figures. 68s for this Lawn Sent is positively ridiculous. Perfect folding and finished in red or green.

Don't refuse buby a new CARRIAGE at this price. You can well afford such an elegant one for this money. A full ration body, nicely up-bolstered Carriage. Cash or \$55.95



Not \$6.50, but worth every cent of it. You'll pay that price eisewhere. Very large, beautifully carved Oak CHIFFONIER with five drawers and hat \$3.98 \$6.50 value, Cash or credit.

"Self-paying" Refrigerators is a well-applied name for ours. They're only to be had of "The Great Poviders." Then we show you almost double the assortment of any one else. It's superfluous to add we give greater value. We'll sell you a genuine Hardwood REFRIGERATOR cleanable, adorless and strictly first-class in every respect. If not found as represented, mency back. Cash. \$5.05 or credit.

The best \$25 SHDEBOARD made for \$15.25. Our selling under same conditions

Truly wonderful, the value in this DRESS-ING CASE at \$6.50. Very pretty, white enameled, with fine bevel- plate mirror (24x20). Nothing to compare for the price. Cash or \$6.50 credit

Matchless Matting Specials.

Don't spend a cent for Matting until you've received our quotation—until you've seen our assortment—until you've compared our prices. A few mentions:
Fancy China Matting, yard. Sc. Fancy China Matting, yard. Sc. Fancy Seamless Matting. 12½c. 2.000 yards of Indied Japanese Matting. 15c. Extra fine quality First comers. 15c. Extra fine quality Damask Matting. 15c. Extra fine quality Damask Matting. 15c. Extra fine quality Damask Matting. 18c. While there are 'blowing' over what bargains they're offering we come right out with facts. They're more convincing. Here's a member from our extensive showing of BABY CARRIAGES, and it's very pronounced at that. Better are convincing. Trice-lowering in the Sideboard stock ought surely sell many of them. These items are only two of the possibilities of baying here. A very handsome oak SIDE-BOARD, nicely carved, shaped top, bevel-plate mirror. \$9.50

Another unduplicatable is this handsome solid oak SIDEBOARD.
Richly finished. Cash or \$6.95

Richly finished. Cash or \$6.95

Richly finished. Cash or \$6.95
Credit.

\$19.75 for this BED ROOM SUITE apparently belittles the true worth. It's a beauty' handsomely made and a shaped top dresser with a fine, large mirror (30x24). The suite has a very \$19.75
or Credit.

Of course we can quote you a BED ROOM SUITE at a lower price than any competitors. Here's one-fine oak \$13.75
or Credit.

\$9.75 is the price of this CHIFFONIER. You'll grasp at this opportunity at first sight. Beautiful mahogany finish, solid oak—swell front and fine French mirror. Cash \$0.75

There's more value in this PARLOR SUITE for \$27.50 than ordinarily \$50 could command. Just for one week will this price be in force. There are five pieces to this Parlor Suite—cach one has a handsomely carved frame and is elegantly covered in rich Silk Tapestry. If you need a Farlor Suite, \$27.50

Another unheard-of reduction in a PARLOR SUITE is this procedure or credit.

Another unheard-of reduction in a PAR-LOR SUITE is this pretty five piece, elegantly up-holstered in Tapestry, at —Cash or Credit.......\$13.75

MAYER & PETTIT. 415=417 Seventh Street.

Quaker guns—that is, the trunks of trees blackened to look like cannon—have often been used to deceive the enemy, but in the Chinese civil wars of three years ago actual cannon made of wood were used. They

Efforts to Reformethe Condition of Its Treasury.

TO INCREASE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

Proposed Imposition of an Income Tax.

TOCUT DOWN INTEREST RATES

The complete reorganization of Spanish finances is expected to follow soon upon the heels of the payment of the Philippine indemnity by the United States. It is generally recognized among European financiers, and the facts have been communicated to the State Department, that it is not possible for Spain to pay the interest upon her old debt, the debts resulting from the war with the United States, and the obligations formerly paid from the colonial revenues, but assumed by the Spanish treasury since the loss of the colonies because these loans had the guarantee of the nation. There has thus far been a brave effort at Madrid to meet obligations as they matured, and the latter part of March witnessed an improvement in Spanish exchange upon the Paris and other bourses which carried it above the quotations before the recent war. This rise was attributed in part to the return of the Spanish capital to the peninsula which had been invested in the West Indies, but will not be left there under doubtful conditions as to the future sovereignty of Cuba. The fact that the war came to an end with a peace some-what humiliating to Spain, but without a revolution, also contributed to the fall in the premium on gold, which carried the value of the Spanish paper peseta to about 80 per cent of the gold value. This im-provement in financial conditions does not, however, justify the belief that the Spanish government can obtain the revenue neces-sary to pay the interest on the great debt

which has been accumulated.

The ministry was even criticised by some of the financial journals for making the last quarterly interest payments in full by means of a temporary loan instead of remeans of a temporary loan instead or re-serving the money thus employed for the readjustment of the debt. Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent editor of L'Econo-miste Français, in the issue of that journal for April 1 sums up the war expenses at 3,000,000,000 francs (\$580,000,000) exclusive of the old Cuban debt which has been assumed, which adds 980,000,000 francs \$190,-000,000). The interest upon these obliga-tions at 5 per cent, which is the lowest rate Spain would be able to obtain, would amount to about \$40,000,000.

Deficit on Old Debts.

The old debts of the home government demanded 338,000,000 francs in the budget of 1899, out of total estimates of 804,000,000 francs. There was a deficiency even upon this basis. The situation, therefore, Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu declares, is that 550,000,000 francs will be required from the debt service, and at least 500,000,000 francs for the ordinary expenses of the government, while ceipts have never exceeded 750,000,000 ancs. There is, therefore, an obvious deficit 300,000,000 francs (\$58,000,000), or 40 per ent beyond the present resources of the gov-rnment. It is not possible to increase the ceipts 50 per cent, as would be required wipe out this deficit.

France came the nearest of any nation to doing this, in her effort to meet the war indemnity of 1871, when she increased her indemnity of 1871, when she increased her tax collections from 1,763,000,000 francs in 1869 to 2,518,660,000 francs in 1874, an advance of 43 per cent, but France was an immensely richer nation and her resources were much more elastic. M. Leroy-Beau-lieu thinks it possible that the gap to be bridged might be reduced, by increase in taxation and some economies at home, to 160,000,000 francs. This amount, he thinks, the bondholders will have to meet in the reduction of their interest, and the entire will fall upon about 420,000,000 francs floating debt including that to the bank of Spain, will have to be financed at par. He believes that a reduction of interest to the old bondholders, both at home and abroad, in this degree, with a promise of a

abroad, in this degree, with a promise of a share in future improvements in receipts, will be less injurious to national interests than the alternative proposition, which is being discussed in Spain, of a tax of 20 or 25 per cent upon negotiable securities. The latter proposition, he fears, would stifle national industries which are now train a solvent basts. upon a solvent basis. Proposed Increased Taxation.

The new finance minister, Senor Villa-

verde, is preparing to increase taxation and make an arrangement with the bondholders as creditable as the circumstances of Spain will permit. There have been almost conpeace budget of Spain, but these will probably be brought to an end when a complete program of financial reform has been passprogram of linancial reform has been pass-ed through the cortes. Senor Villaverde proposes some new taxes on alcohols, on petroleum, on native and foreign sugars, and, above all, from a scheme which would be very popular in Spain, "an impuesto solve las utilidades," in the vernacular, virtually a sort of income tax, that would increase the present very light tax of 3 per cent upon all state, provincial, municipal debts and securities of every sort, to put the holders thereof on a level with the landed interests that pay from 18 to 22 per cent of their revenue, and with the industrial and commercial classes, that also pay very heavy taxes. The present premier, Silvela, and the finance minister have foreshadowed that they expect to be well received by the majority of Spaniards, who have constantly demanded a fair redistribution of taxes to make all subjects contribute to of taxes to make all subjects contribute to the increasing burdens of the budget, but neither have so far allowed their intentions to transpire in regard to the extension of such a tax to the coupons of the external debts and treasury debts hitherto exempted from all imposts. These seem to be the most likely devices to which the conserva-tive government intends to resort.

Resumption of Gold Payments.

It is not unlikely that the reorganization of the finances of the Spanish government will result in the resumption of gold payments by the Bank of Spain. The bank has struggled courageously to aid the treasury in maintaining public credit and has kept its notes, throughout the critical events of the last two years, considerably above the gold value of the greenbacks issued by the United States treasury during the civil war. The commercial operations of the bank have been sound in the main and its credit would not have been impaired if the government had not insisted upon the abuse of the note-issuing power in order to provide paper money to meet public expenditures. Only for a short time was there any de-mand upon the bank for the redemption of its notes in coin. Gold payments have been suspended for some years, and the notes of the bank were far above the bullion value of sliver. There came a time, however, after the disasters at Santiago, when the standing offer of the bank to redeem its notes in silver was availed of to a limited extent. The bank paid silver freely, and the demand for it was of short duration.

A writer in a recent issue of a Paris financial journal declares that "at Barcelona where the exchange of notes for silver was carried on upon a large scale, the public now complains that the branch of the Bank of Spain, instead of paying checks in notes, pays them in part in silver, which very much wearies the holders." There is a surplus of silver, especially five-peseta pieces (95 cents), and it is evidently believed that the bank will eventually resume payments upon the gold basis at some higher rate than the bullion value of silver. The Madrid mint has coined 156,000,000 pesetas in five-peseta pieces since July last, and the

Bank of Spain has witnessed an increase of its silver holdings from 195,000,000 pesetas on December 1, 1898, to 202,000,000 pesetas at the close of March. The result seems to have been similar to the operation of the Sherman law in the United States, in mak-ing silver a redundant and undesirable cur-rency.

"I sometimes believe that if I were sud-

denly to drop through a hole in the earth

"Oh, brace up. Don't take such a dismal view of things. It surely isn't so bad as you think. Don't you owe anybody any meney?"—Chicago News.

nobody would care a cent."

All Washington A-talking

About Our Great Sale of

Swell Oxford Ties.

We contracted last winter for enormous quantities of Oxford Ties-knowing that this would be the greatest known Oxford-Tie season.

We are offering for a few days some of our most popular lines at special prices-as an incentive to get you to visit our stores this week-so that we can prove to you that we are showing at least five times as many styles as any other local store. We are quite sure that our Oxfords are more

comfortable, prettier and more durable than any you will buy for the price in this city. Our stores were packed with appreciative buyers all day-we know these prices will

continue to make this sale the busiest Shoe event of the season.

Ladies' Mannish-shape Patent Leather Hand-sewed Welted-sole Oxford Ties,— the Nobblest Style produced this season. Our regular \$3 Shoes.—\$3.50 is the price at other stores.—Style 518. Special Sale Price.....

Styles 410, 424, 425, 450, 458 and 550,— Six of Our Best Selling \$2.50 Grade Fine Hand-sewed Oxford Ties, Made of Finest Tan and Black Kid, With or Without Silk Vesting Tops, Feather-weight Turn Soles,—and Welted Stout Flexible Soles. Special Sale Price.....

\$2 Elegant Black Vici Kid Oxfords, Extension-edge Soles, Military Heels, Kid and Patent Leather Tipped.— Styles 310, 326 and 328,—Round Toe or the Mannish Shape for Women.

Special Sale Price..... Styles 200, 214 and 254,—Hand-sewed Turn-sole Oxfords for Ladies, Soft Chocolate and Black Vici Kid, Medium Round Toe, Patent Tipped, or Mannish Toe, with Kid Tips.

Special Sale Price......\$1.19

Special Sale Price.......\$3.35

These 3 Popular Men's \$3.50 Oxfords;— Style 607,—Light Russia Tan Oxfords, Style 610.—Finest Black Viel Kid Tles, Style 614.—Best Patent Leather Oxfords, For Style, Beauty and Comfort there are None Superior at even \$5.

Special Sale Price......\$2.85

Men's Hand-sewed Welt Oxford Ties, of Choice Grade Tan Titan Caif, the Latest Style Toe for Young Men,—also Soft Black Russian Coltskin Plain Wide-toe Oxfords for tender feet.

Special Sale Price......\$2.35 Men's \$2.50 Calf Welted sole Calf Oxfords

Black Kid Southern Ties, also Styles 403 and 405, those Nobby Tan Willow Calf and Kid Oxfords. Special Sale Price......\$1.95

This Week.

Two Styles Ladies' \$1.00 Kid Oxford Ties.

Ladies' patent tip hand-sewed Kid One Strap Sandals.

Misses' and Children's white, chocolate and black kid \$1.00 grade Spring Heel Sandals and Oxfords, all sizes up to Ladies' 6.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S 3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

1914-1916 PA. AVE.

PROVING PENSION CLAIMS

The Methods by Which Adjudication is Accomplished.

numbers \$150,000,000 a year for pensions, know anything of the operations of the

pension office. In point of importance as an administrative officer the commissioner of pensions exercises an authority greater than a cabinet officer. Although nominally under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the commissioner of pensions can pass a pension claim awarding thousands of dolars without the consent of any other offiother hand, before he can make any appro-

But the influence and importance of the commissioner of pensions, as Rudyard Kipling would say, is another story, in connection with this one, whose purpose it is to give the several avenues through which an application for pension must pass before it finally receives the official signature of the commissioner of pensions, which is the last step prior to the writing of the check. and is received in the mailing division, where it is properly stamped. From there and attorneyship. If the deciaration is in due form, and the attorney of record in good standing, the claim is referred to a searcher whose business it is to see that no prior claim has been filed. If such is the case, the application is jacketed, numbered and recorded in what is known as the "state book," which agrees with the state from which the applicant enlisted. When an original claim is filed a notification card is sent to the attorney of record. The application is then sent to the division to which it belongs. For it must be known that the pension bureau is divided into divisions, as well as any other great office There are the eastern, western, middle, southern and old war and navy divisions, respectively, which latter adjudicates claims arising from service in wars prior to the civil war, and all regular army and

navy claims. First Action Taken.

The first action taken by the pension office in adjudicating a claim is to determine whether the allegations contained in the declaration are sufficient, if sustained, to constitute a claim for pension. It is of the greatest importance that the declaradescription of all the disabilities for which the pension is claimed, as well as the manner in which they were contracted. This constitutes the first important consideration in the adjudication of the claim, for upon the decision of the proper officials in this matter depends the life of the claim. If, upon investigation, it is found that the allegations are insufficient, that the causes are vague and the diseases non-pensionable the declaration is not admitted, and dies. If, on the other hand, the allegations are accepted as sufficient, the claim is placed on the list, and a call is immediately made ord of the soldier or sailor. In many case ord of the soldier or sallor. In many cases it is the widow who is applying for pension. Upon the receipt of this report, if favorable, the applicant (if it be the soldier or sallor himself) is ordered before a board of medical pension examiners for examination. Each state has several of these boards. The District of Columbia has three. The members are paid by fees for each examina-When the applicant presents himself with

his papers the doctors make a careful ex-amination of him with especial reference to the diseases for which he applies for pension, and the board makes its report the pension office in due time. When the evidence is all completed the examiner to whom the case is referred prepares it for admission or rejection. From the examiner it goes to the board of review, where the evidence is again scrutinized and the claim finally passed upon.

Renders Assistance. Where it is found upon examination that

the evidence is insufficient, the bureau assists the claimant by referring the case to the special examination division. There is a large force of special examiners in the field, and one of these examiners is communicated with and it is his duty to visit the home of the applicant and assist in securing the additional evidence re-

user of the case and notice is sent to the claimant that pensioner of pensions takes the final action by affixing his signature, and another pensioner is added to the rolls. If the case is rejected, the claimant has an appeal, and when this is taken the hoard of review goes over the papers once. The Authority of the Commissioner

Greater Than That of a

Cabinet Officer.

Cabinet Officer.

There are on the pension rolls of the government within a few thousand of one million beneficiaries, and yet it is doubtful if one of these thoroughly understands the process by which a claim for pension is adjudicated by the government. It seems strange also that few of the taxpayers of this great country, who contribute in round

If the case is rejected, the claimant has an appeal, and when this is taken the board of review goes over the papers once more and forwards them to the Secretary of the Interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not warranted by the facts shown in the evidence, he advises the Secretary of the Interior and recommends that the papers be returned to the adjudicating division for proper action. If, however, the chief of the board of review believes the case has been properly rejected, the claimant has an appeal, and when this is taken the board of review goes over the papers once more and forwards them to the Secretary of the Interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not warranted by the facts shown in the evidence, he advises the Secretary of the Interior and recommends that the papers once more and forwards them to the Secretary of the Interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not the properties of the interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not the interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not the interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not the interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the rejection was not the interior. If the chief of the board of review believes the case has been properly rejected, the papers and the papers on the board of review believes the case has been properly rejected, the papers and the papers on the board of review believes the case has been properly rejected, the p

PARIS' SPY MANIA.

Hoaxes and Traps Laid for All Sorts of People. Paris Correspondence Lendon Globe.

The spy mania has broken out again, On the present occasion it concerns the French and Germans. Let us begin with the arrest of Decrion. So far, his case has been kept in secrecy, but recently things have taken a different turning. The examination he has undergone at the hands of M. Flory has it is said, revealed the fact that, in consequence of the doings of Decrion, two Frenchmen have been condemned for espionage, and are in prison in Germany, Some details of the career of Decrion are worth giving. This master of swindling, who possessed a little money at that time, found himself in the suburbs of Metz, few views of the fortifications of Colmar and the neighboring towns. Here is a good photographic outfit. Do not be particular about the expense. The more you do the more will you earn. I am going away for a more will you earn. I am going away for a few days and I hope that on my return my collection of views will be more complete and more numerous." The two amateurs of photography fully believed their interlocutor, who dabbled in painting at the hotels he patronized, and was considered a gifted artist.

Decrion, to convince the young commercial trayelers, gave to each of them 125

cial travelers, gave to each of them 125 francs for expenses. They set to work, and Decrion left the country. He came-from Metz to Paris, and, it is stated, went to the German embassy, where he talked in a manner sufficiently mysterious to interest the intelligence department of the German empire. He pointed out to the German functionaries that, being an agent of the detective department of France, he possessed the most powerful means of searching

"It is thus," he said, "that I have just discovered that two French spies are in-stalled in the suburbs of Colmar with the mission to photograph the fortress of that

The Germar, embassy, as can be easily imagined, ordered an inquiry to be made, and finally our pseudo-photographers were arrested. They protested, but in vain. Judged with closed doors and condemned to ten years in a fortress, they are at the pres-ent moment explating their excess of faith in Decrion. The two men were sold to Germany by Decrion, who hoped to inspire confidence in the government of William II. It is denied that they were employed in any way at the detective department or any other official service.

Let me now turn to the other spies, or

what are believed to be such, for difference of opinion prevails on the subject. A fortnight ago, at the time of the floods, a cart which does the postal service in the neigh-borhood of St. Etienne was passing over a wooden bridge, when the violence of the current washed it away, and everything was believed to be lost; but such was not the case. Among the objects saved were two sacks of letters and telegrams. The letters which happened to be in the middle of the sacks were almost intact, but the addresses of those which were on the out-side were obliterated. They were opened in order to find to whom they belonged. One of them, as near as could be made out, was addressed to the agent of a powerful foreigner, who said: "I send you the two photographs you demanded, with three views of the works in question. I presume you received my preceding letter a week ago, and that you have responded, as I wished, in cipher, to St. Etienne. Please acknowledge the reception of the present at the same address." To this letter were joined two photographs of the forts recenty added to the works of defense on the French coasts and three views of the fortresses. This letter was sent to the under-secretary of posts and telegraphs, who in his turn transmitted it to the war minister. There still remained a part of it illegible, but under chemical process the writing reap-peared, and it was then discovered that the letter was of the highest importance. At

least, so we are told least, so we are told.

An active watch was kept at the post office of St. Etlenne. The reply arrived from the country designated in the letter, but at the same time a note was received from the post office begging the master to

bigo. It will be seen that the spy did not take much pains to prevent his being dis-

that we come to the most interesting part of the case. It appears that the bobbins used for winding up the ribbons were so arranged as to provide space for drawings and photographs of military plans and notes, which were thus hidden.

So runs the story. The majority of the people treat it lightly, and are inclined to think that it is a hoax, in spite of the circumstantial evidence which it appears to contain. There is nothing new in it, after all. It is merely a repetition, pure and simple, of the Schwartz affair, which happened a few years ago in Paris. It may be remembered that Schwartz, who lived behind the Buttes-Chaumont, photographed hind the Buttes-Chaumont, photographed the fortresses relative to the defense of Paris, and sent the documents to a foreign Figare says it has made an inquiry into the matter, and the result of it is that it would make a good operetta of the Herve

Since writing the above, the following Since writing the above, the following semi-official communication has been sent to the papers: "A warrant has just been issued by M. Boucart, examining magistrate, for the arrest of a lieutenant on the retired list, having belonged to a regiment of infantry, on the charge of having delivered up documents which, be it added, are of medicare invariance." Another been arrested on a warrant for having de-livered up documents concerning the na-tional defense." It is clear from the above that there is something in the affair, but whether it be connected with the above telegrams, or is a case quite apart, remains to be seen. At all events, the semi-official note is unpleasant reading. It shows that we have not yet heard the last of spies and when we shall hear the truth of it.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,

A Plea for Funds to Establish a Home Near Washington.

In a letter just issued and being widely circulated Mr. H. M. Wharton of 304 North Howard street, Baltimore, the organizer and successful manager of the Wharton orphanages, makes an earnest plea in behalf of the immediate establishment of a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans in the vicinity of Washington. The Wharton orphanages, which are conducted for the number-the Whosoever Farm at Luray, Va.; the Willard Home at Ocean Grove, N. J., and the Wharton Industrial School for

Colored Children at Charlotte, N. C. In the circular mentioned Mr. Wharton In the circular mentioned Mr. Wharton submits that the people of the United States could not better express the appreciation they have for the army and navy flag and their gratitude to God than by closing this century by the establishment of a home and school for the orphan children when the country of th dren of the soldiers and sallors. Most of the men, he states, who are dying in hos-pitals or upon the battlefields of far distant

lands are poor men, and their small support will leave nothing for the care and educa-tion of their children. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he says, he offered to the govern-ment, free of charge, such room as the in-stitutions were able to give for the care of the children of our soldiers, and the offer was promptly accepted. He now proposes to raise \$50,000 during this year to establish a home and farm industrial school for the boys and girls of the brave men who are giving their lives for their country. Every father and mother and patriotic citizen, he thinks, should feel like responding to this call. He says \$50,000 will be sufficient to establish the home, and any one can help by sending money, by sending out letters to their friends, by starting a chain letter or forming a circle or society to raise money, or any honorable way which may occur to them. A receipt will be sent to each, and their names enrolled among the

The home will be located near Washington city, and the children cared for, edu-cated and taught a trade, and provided homes or a position when they leave. It will be conducted as the homes now

founders, provided at least one dollar is

It will be conducted as the homes now under his control, not as asylums or institutions, but as homes, with cottages and "mothers," and the free privileges of children in a family.

Mr. Wharton refers to Justice Harlan, B. H. Warner, Senator Louis E. McComas, ex-Senator Gorman, the governor of Virginia, Gen. Joe Wheeler, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Pitzhugh Lee and Gen. Nelson don, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Nelson

Mrs. Madison-"I heard that that Mrs. Beacon from Boston is a brilliant conversa-tionalist?" Mrs. Upton-"Well, she isn't, I met her at forward the letter to Paris. A second note was received in Paris saying that the letter word to say."—Brooklyn Life.